

NAVY SAFEGUARD FOR NATION'S PEACE

(Continued from First Page.)

naval rank and relative power among the great nations. Such a nation would be unwise for us if we fronted merely on one ocean, and it is doubly unwise for us if we front on two oceans.

"As chief executive of the nation and as commander-in-chief of the navy, there is imposed upon me the solemn responsibility of advising the Congress of the measures vitally necessary to secure the peace and welfare of the republic in the event of international complications which are even remotely possible.

Measure of Peace.

"Having in view this solemn responsibility, I earnestly advise that the Congress now provide four battle-ships of the most advanced type.

"I cannot too emphatically say that this is a measure of peace, and not of war. I can conceive of no circumstances under which this republic would enter into an aggressive war; most certainly, under no circumstances would it enter into an aggressive war to extend its territory or in any other manner seem material aggrandizement. I advocate that the United States build a navy commensurate with its powers and its needs, because I feel that such a navy will be the surest guaranty and safeguard of the peace of the world.

"We are not a military nation. Our army is so small as to present an almost absurd contrast to our size. It is properly treated as little more than a nucleus for organization in case of serious war. Yet we are a rich nation and under each wealth invites aggression. The very liberty of individual speech and action, which we so prize and guard, renders it possible that at times unexpected causes of friction with foreign powers may suddenly develop. At this moment we are negotiating arbitration treaties with all the other great powers that are willing to enter into them. . . .

Look at China.

"Yet it is idle to assume that this world has yet reached the stage, or has come within measurable distance of the stage, when a proud nation jealous of its honor and conscious of its great mission in the world, can be content to rely for peace upon the forbearance of other powers. It would be equally foolish to rely upon each of them possessing at all times and under all circumstances and provocations an altruistic regard for the rights of others. Those who hold this view are blind indeed to all that has gone on before their eyes in the world at large. They are blind to what has happened in China, in Turkey, in the Spanish possessions, in Central and South Africa during the last dozen years. For centuries China has cultivated the very spirit, which our own peace-at-any-price men wish this country to adopt. For centuries China has refused to provide military forces, and has treated the career of the soldier as inferior in honor and regard to the career of the merchant, or of the man of letters. There never has been so large an empire which for so long a time has so resolutely proceeded on the theory of doing away with what is called 'militarism.'

"Whether the result has been happy in internal affairs I need not discuss. In external affairs the policy has resulted in various other nations now holding large portions of China, and in the fact that it is a very acute fear in China lest the empire, because of its defenselessness, be exposed to absolute dismemberment, and its well-wishers are able to help it only in a small measure, because no nation can help another unless that other can help itself.

"The State Department is continually appealed to to interfere on behalf of peoples and nationalities who insist that they are suffering from oppression. All of this oppression is alleged to exist in time of peace, and not frequently, although by no means always, it is alleged to occur at the hands of people who are not very formidable.

TWO REMARKABLE CURES OF ECZEMA

Over Twenty-three Years Ago Baby
had Severe Attack—Years Later
Grandfather Suffered Torments
with the Disease—Virulent Sores
Developed from Knees to Toes.

30TH OWE COMPLETE RECOVERY TO CUTICURA

"In 1884 my grandson, a babe, had an attack of eczema, and after trying the doctors to the extent of heavy bills and an incurable disease, and suffering for years, I recommended Cuticura and in a few weeks the child was cured. He is to-day a strong man and a healthy one, absolutely free from the disease. A few years ago I contracted eczema, and became an invalid. A whole winter passed without once having on shoes, my ankles and nearly from the knees to the toes being covered with virulent sores. I tried practically every remedy, dermatologists, etc., to no purpose. My daughter-in-law reminded me of having prescribed Cuticura for my grandson more than twenty years ago, and at once procured the Cuticura Remedies and found immediate improvement and final cure, till to-day, though well along in years, I am as though I had never had that disease. I am well known in the vicinity of Louisville and Cincinnati, and all this could be verified by witnesses. M. W. LaRue, 845 Seventh St., Louisville, Ky., April 23 and May 14, 1907."

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and scaling of scalp, as in scalded head; the facial disfigurement, as in acne—all demand remedies of extraordinary virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven by testimonials of remarkable cures which many remedies and even physicians have failed. One set is often sufficient to cure.

Cuticura Soap (25c.) to Cleanse the Skin. Cuticura Ointment (50c.) to Heal the Skin. Cuticura Pills (50c.) to Purify the Blood. Cuticura Remedies are sold everywhere. Write for free literature. Cuticura Soap Co., Boston, Mass. Mailed Price, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

The Ideal Spring Medicine

At this time of the year, after the stress and strain of a long, severe winter, every one should take

BABEK
the Best
Anti-Malaria
Tonic
50c
All Druggists.

Mr. J. F. Orlet, Vienna, Va., says: "I have used it in my family for sixteen years, and found it even more than you claim for it in treating cases of chills or malarial fevers. I have known in several instances three doses to stop chills and one member of our family was cured of Malarial Fever by when given 'Babe' as a tonic. I consider it has no equal."

In a military sense. In some cases the accusations of oppression and wrongdoing are doubtless ill-founded. In others they are well founded. In certain cases the most appalling loss of life is shown to have occurred, accompanied with frightful cruelty.

Loss of Self-Defense.

"Events still fresh in the mind of every thinking man show that neither arbitration nor any other device can be as yet invoked to prevent the gravest and most terrible wrongdoing to peoples who are either few in numbers or who, if numerous, have lost the first and most important of national virtues—the capacity for self-defense.

"When a nation is so happily situated as ours—that is, when it has no reason to fear or to be feared by its land neighbors—the fleet is all the more necessary for the preservation of peace. Great Britain was saved by its fleet from the necessity of facing one of the two alternatives—of submission to conquest by a foreign power or of itself becoming a great military power. The United States can hope for a permanent career of peace on only one condition, and that is, on condition of building and maintaining a first-class navy; and the step to be taken toward this end at this time is to provide for the building of four additional battle-ships.

"I earnestly wish that the Congress would pass the measures for which I have asked for strengthening and rendering more efficient the army as well as the navy; all of these measures as affecting every branch and detail of both services are so really needed, and it would be the part of far-sighted wisdom to enact them all into laws; but the most vital and immediate need is that of the four battle-ships.

Spirit of Washington.

"To carry out this policy is but to act in the spirit of George Washington; it is but to continue the policies which he outlined when he observed: 'Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all. . . . Nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others should be excluded, and that in place of them just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated. . . . I cannot recommend to your notice measures for the fulfillment of our duties to the rest of the world, without again pressing upon your necessity of placing ourselves in a condition of complete defense and of exacting from them the fulfillment of their duties toward us. The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

(Signed)
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
"The White House, April 14, 1908."

BRYAN MEN FORCE CONVENTION FIGHT

(Continued from First Page.)

tee the resolutions drawn by the Bryan Progressive League committee. A letter from Augustus Thomas was read and Mr. Thomas was permitted to appear before the subcommittee and make an appeal. The subcommittee then decided by a vote of 4 to 1 to report to the resolutions committee against an instructed delegation from Mr. Bryan.

With the fight for Bryan now before the whole committee on Resolutions the Bryan forces declared that if the committee adopted the recommendation of the subcommittee a final effort would be made to bring before the convention a minority report, which would bring the issue squarely before the 906 delegates.

The action of the subcommittee is taken to mean to-night, however, by party leaders as an unmistakable sign of defeat for the Bryan forces.

The committee on credentials met this afternoon and were still in session at a late hour to-night.

DELAWARE FOR GRAY.

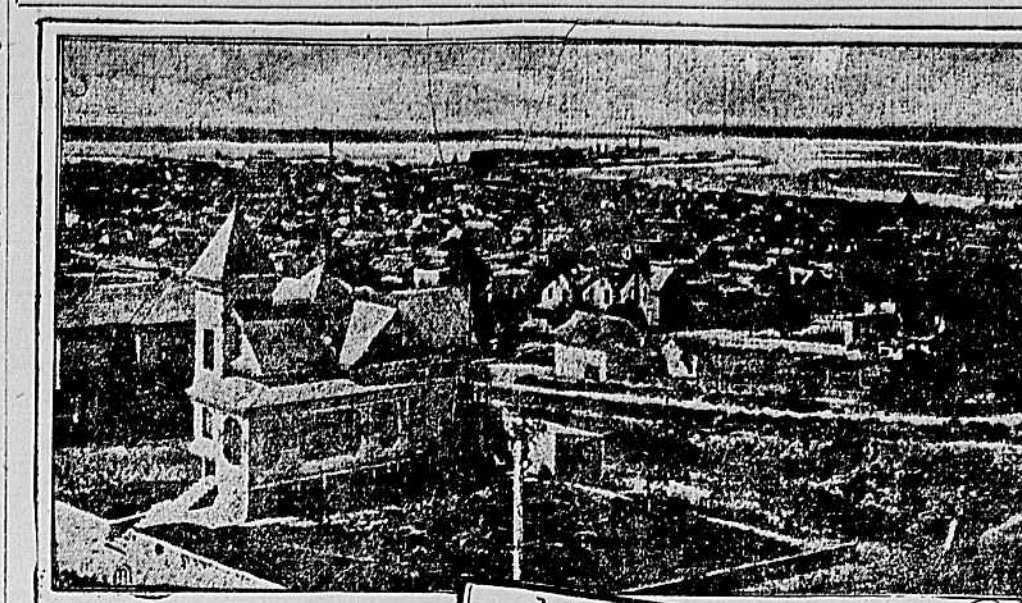
Instructions for Her Favorite Son Despite His Earnest Protest.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
DOVER, DEL., April 14.—Despite the written declaration of Judge George Gray that he could not under any circumstances consent to have the delegates instructed for him, the Delaware Democratic State Convention to-day officially placed its name before the Democracy of the country for that party's nomination for President of the United States.

There was no voice raised against the resolution to instruct the delegates to place the name of Judge Gray before the Democracy of the country for that party's nomination for President of the United States.

"The platform adopted declares for unfaltering devotion to States' rights."

ROYAL WELCOME TO FLEET AT SAN DIEGO



General View of San Diego and the Bay.

criticizes the national administration, and declares for a revision of the tariff. Harmony prevailed in all the caucuses and in the convention. There was some discord in the Kent county caucus, where the Bryan adherents had a majority, but threatened trouble quickly disappeared when the caucus selected one Bryan and one Gray delegate as that county's representation in the national delegation. In Delaware each of three counties selects two of the six national delegates, which selection is ratified by the convention. As the delegates are bound by the unit rule it makes no difference what the individual delegates' preference might be. All are bound to obey the instructions of the convention.

T. Bayard Heisel was temporary and permanent chairman of the convention. The Delaware delegation is as follows: Delegates—William Salsbury and Caleb S. Pennell, of Dover; Landreth Layton, Georgetown; William T. Reynolds, Laurel; Peter Bond, Wilmington; L. Irving Handy, Newark.

Alternates—Frank M. Soper, Magnolia; Dr. W. F. Hoey, Frederick; W. H. Stevens, Seaford; L. W. Mustard, Lewes; Matthew D. Murphy and Charles H. Salmon, of New Castle county.

Colored Musicians Arrive.

Fifteen colored musicians arrived here late yesterday afternoon with their instruments to take part in the orchestra that is to play for the Tuesday Club's musical festival next week. The orchestra will number fifty pieces, and other players will come soon, some from the various colored colleges of music. About half the orchestra is composed of home talent.

Leaves Crippled Mother.

Charlie Hughes, a young boy, ran away from his crippled mother, who lives at No. 922 West Broad Street, but was captured by the police last night and locked up in the First Police Station. His mother has had both of her legs cut off. She expresses a wish that her son be sent to the State Reformatory.

The Unknown of Virginia History.

Mr. Douglas Southall Freeman, a B. A. graduate of 1904, will lecture in the public hall of Richmond College on Tuesday evening at 8:15 o'clock on "The Unknown of Virginia History—A Plea for the Study of Economic History." Mr. Freeman is fellow by courtesy of the Johns Hopkins University. The lecture is open to the public.

Police Plunge in August.

The Police Benevolent Association met last night in the office of the Chief, but transacted only routine business. There was some talk on the picnic to be held in August, but the date has not yet been decided. Nothing else was done.

FIVE BROTHERS
All Thought They Knew Good Coffee.

An amusing story comes from a veteran in Iowa. It shows how possible it is for not only one man to be mistaken about a matter, but four make the same blunder at once.

"Thirteen years ago," writes a Colonel of the late war, "I was a confirmed invalid, unable to attend to business. I had heart trouble, and had it bad."

"Deciding to consult a specialist, I told my wife I was going to Chicago for a few days on business, not saying what the main business was. On arriving in the city I went to see a man on a small matter and had to climb two flights of stairs. I thought I would never get to the top. I could only go up two or three steps at a time, and did this by hanging onto the railing. When I got to the man's office I was so exhausted I had to rest before I could state my errand. 'Next morning I sought out my specialist. He looked me over, asked me if I used tobacco or intoxicating liquors. I said no. Ever drink coffee? Yes, always have; in fact, it is all I live on these days.

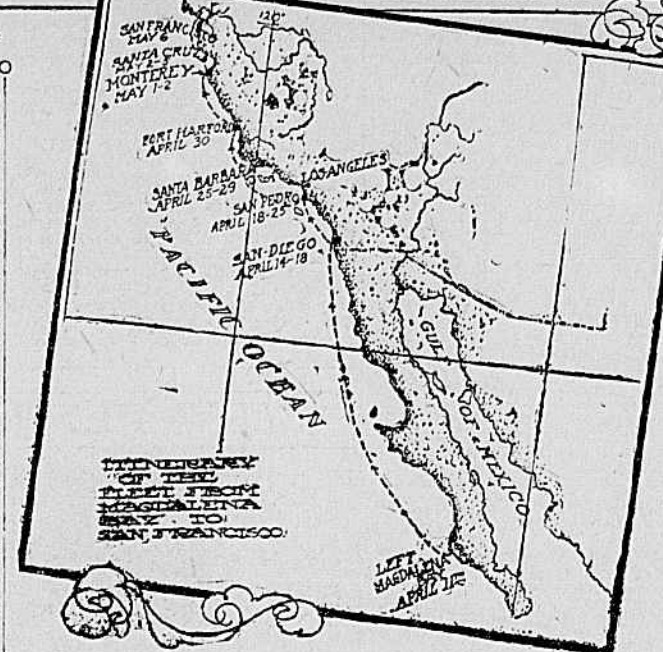
"Well, you just stop it entirely, said the doctor. Why, then, I gasped, what will I live on? Did you ever drink Postum, he asked. I said no. Then he asked me where I was stopping, and sent me to a restaurant with instructions to have them make me Postum."

"So I took my meals there, and really liked Postum from the start. I stayed more than ten days, and went home feeling much better. I could sleep and that 'gone' feeling had gone, sure enough. When I arrived at home I just picked up my suit case and walked down to the depot as spy as a kitten, and I'll not soon forget what a surprised look on my wife's face."

"When she opened the suit case, she found two packages of Postum. She laughed at me, and said we could get plenty at the store. I had always been afraid about my coffee, and my four brothers were all acquainted with the fine Java my wife used to make. 'We were all bankers, and got together sometimes for a visit. About this time they all happened to be at our house, and remarked that they expected some of Nettle's fine coffee. She called me out and said we must have some coffee.

"Make Postum just as you have been doing, I said. The boys were all about as I had been from drinking coffee. They complimented my wife on her 'Java' and drank two cups apiece. 'After dinner she told them it was not Java. What? No, it was Postum. Then she told them of my complete recovery since getting coffee and using Postum. They all went away determined to quit coffee, and we are all to-day enjoying the pink of good health, and we attribute it largely to the use of Postum."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



FORAKER PRAISES NEGRO SOLDIERS

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Applause that smothered the oft-repeated pounding of the Vice-President's gavel at the warmth of the reception given by the crowded galleries of the Senate to the speech of Senator Foraker to-day in defense of the colored soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, discharged without honor by the President because of their supposed connection with the Brownsville affair.

Never in the history of the Senate have the galleries been so fully surrendered to representatives of the negro race, more than half of the crowd that filled every available seat and standing room being occupied by them.

Denounces Whites.

"Without the testimony of these four witnesses the testimony of the officers and the men of the battalion that the shooting commenced at some point outside the reservation stands, practically uncontradicted."

The circumstantial evidence against the soldiers concerning the shells and bullets found after the shooting, he declared turned out to be favorable to them, because of the impossibility for them to have had such ammunition without that fact being developed in the examinations that were made.

"The case against the soldiers," he said, "falls in another important particular. No adequate motive—in fact, no motive whatever—is shown for such an assault upon the whites."

The character of the soldiers, he said, was good. They had never given their officers any trouble. This good record, he said, should greatly strengthen the presumption of innocence.

He reviewed the various incidents and orders that led up to the discharge of the men without honor. Most of the witnesses against the soldiers, he said, testified four different times concerning the affair.

"Their testimony, so given, is sufficiently contradictory to show that it is unreliable," he said. "But aside from the contradictions on account of the character of the night, many things that were testified to by these witnesses could not have possibly been observed by them."

"It is unnecessary to go over this evidence in a detailed way, for, conceding for the sake of argument that the witnesses undertook to testify truthfully, the flimsy and unreliable character of the whole of it is fairly indicated by the testimony of the four personal so-called 'eye-witnesses.'"

"Without their testimony there is no credible evidence whatever to support the charge that the first shots were fired from the barracks or from any place within the reservation, or that there was any jumping over the wall by anybody."

The Senator began his remarks by saying there was evidently a misapprehension concerning his speech, and read from a newspaper clipping to the effect that he was to deliver a three days' speech in denunciation of the President and the Secretary of War. He laughingly disavowed his intention to do either of the things charged against him.

"The purpose of this investigation has not been to embarrass the President, or anybody else," said Mr. Foraker. "Nor has it been to make any capital of any kind, political or otherwise, against anybody or for anybody."

Praises Negro Witnesses.

He continued to say that the investigation was to find the facts in the case as a guide to intelligent action. He reviewed the incidents preceding the Senate investigation, and said the soldiers gave "their evidence with such straightforward frankness and with such manifest truthfulness that, in his opinion, nothing remains to show their complete vindication except only the discovery of the real culprits, which time will surely make unless the charge that 'murder will out' has ceased to be a truth."

Mr. Foraker devoted considerable time to a comparison of bills produced before the Senate providing for the enlistment of colored soldiers, one by Senator Warner, of Missouri, giving the President authority to re-enlist them

if he should be satisfied that they did not participate in the affair, and that by Mr. Foraker, making re-enlistment mandatory upon the soldiers, taking an oath that they did not participate or know anything of the guilty parties concerned in it. Regarding the discretion given the President in the Warner bill, he said: "And if we are to be further reminded as we have been that the President is the commander-in-chief of the army, it is a sufficient answer that while it is true, yet also it is true that he does not create the army. It is not for him to say who shall enlist or re-enlist. All that belongs to Congress."

"Our action would add insult to injury. It would be without precedent, for it may be safely asserted that never before in the history of civilization has a legislative body been invited to require men accused of crime to prove their innocence before a hostile judge, who has already adjudged them guilty, and never before has there been a suggestion that any man worthy to sit in judgment on the rights of his countrymen would accept such a duty; and never before has there been a suggestion that the slightest prejudice against the accused."

"By what right does the Senator from Missouri assume that the President is capable of such a manifest impropriety? 'The vilest horse thief, the most dangerous burglar, the most dastardly murderer would not be required either to prove his innocence or to submit to a trial before a judge who had in even the most casual way expressed the opinion that the defendant was guilty.'"

FEW DOUBT THAT HE ENDED HIS LIFE

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NORFOLK, VA., April 14.—The question of whether or not Charles A. Grant, of Charlottesville, who left a note declaring that he intended to commit suicide by jumping from the steamer Florida into Hampton Roads, ended his life is undecided, although the belief is growing that he drowned himself, as indicated.

The local police have been at work on the case, and so far have been unable to find any evidence that he left the ship after it reached the Norfolk wharf and avoided being seen. He did not stop at any of the hotels or boarding houses. Owing to his affliction, the local detectives are confident that they would have heard of him, either at the hotels or boarding houses or at the depot, had he come to Norfolk.

To-day Dr. Loring Lankford, Jr., who married a niece of Mr. Grant's, offered a reward for the recovery of the body, and the river between Norfolk and Old Point is being dragged by men in a small boat in the hope of recovering the remains. His relatives are confident that he carried out his threat.

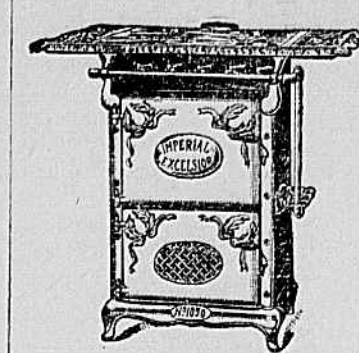
POPULAR AT CHARLOTTESVILLE.

Took Great Interest in Sports and Was Widely Known.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., April 14.—Charles A. Grant, who is said to have

Rothert & Co.

FURNITURE CARPETS STOVES.
FOURTH & BROAD STS., RICHMOND, VA.



Imperial Excelsior Gas Range

Has no equal as a cooker, baker or broiler. No other range will do the work as well with so little gas.

We have them like this one, \$18.00. Others at \$10.00, \$15.00, \$16.00 and \$17.00.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures

mysteriously disappeared from Baltimore and believed to have jumped overboard near Norfolk, spent much of his time with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Harry Grant, at her home at the University of Virginia. None of his relatives are here, however. Mrs. Grant's house having been closed for most of the winter. It is said that Mrs. Grant is at Ogoz, a fashionable school for girls, near Philadelphia. The missing man had two nieces, Mrs. Etta Lankford, wife of Dr. Burnley Lankford, a recent graduate of the University of Virginia Medical School, and Miss Isabella Grant, a trained nurse, who has been spending the winter in Philadelphia.

"Charley" Grant was exceedingly popular with the sporting set of this section, and was well known to the students of the university, as he was a regular attendant upon all baseball

and football games played at that institution. He was a member of the Redland Club, the aristocratic social organization of this section. His many friends here are afraid that he has ended his own life. Several months ago, it is said, he sustained a financial loss which gave him considerable worry. One of his friends stated to-day that although Grant was in apparently perfect health, he suffered a great deal from kidney trouble, and that not many months ago he entertained an idea that he could not live much longer. So great was this fear, the informant stated, that for a fortnight Grant was afraid to lie down at night. The only sleep he got of nights for the period mentioned was in a chair in the lobby of an up-town hotel.

Grant was a great admirer of horse-flesh. For two years, he donated silver cups to be competed for in classes at the Albemarle horse show.

Back Again!

For a number of years the Richmond public have been deprived of the opportunity to buy the good old

J. & C. FISCHER Pianos

This celebrated make, established in 1840, has not been in Richmond since the firm of Ryland & Lee were in business. Many of the older residents remember the FISCHER as THE PIANO OF PIANOS! This serves to announce that we have been appointed factors for the Fischer in this territory. You are cordially invited to call and examine a few "gems" in the Piano industry.

The Crafts Piano Company, Inc.

ARTHUR J. CRAFTS, President.
214 NORTH FIFTH STREET.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD OVER-EASTER TOUR

TO
Saturday,
April 18, 1908
NEW
CAPE
MAY
ROUND TRIP,
\$13.50
from Washington.

Covers railroad transportation, good for return passage until April 22d, inclusive, and one and three-quarters days' board (from dinner Saturday evening until after breakfast Monday morning) at

HOTEL CAPE MAY

SPECIAL TRAIN VIA DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE ROUTE

Will Leave Washington for Cape May direct at 12:20 noon.

PULLMAN PARLOR CARS AND STANDARD COACHES

Pullman reservations may now be made and tickets procured upon application to B. M. Newbold, P. A. S. E. D., Fifteenth and G Streets, Washington, D. C.

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.

GEO. W. ROYD, General Passenger Agent.

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Before buying your Spring Suit, and paying other tailors from \$30.00 to \$40.00, compare our woolsens, workmanship and style, and save money. Our price to all.

Suit to Measure,

No More \$17 No Less

DOUGLAS, Tailors,

Open Evenings. 812 E. Main St.

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DON'T USE
STICKY PLASTERS

They cover up the pores of the skin and prevent the secretion of poisonous waste matter from the blood.

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Kills the pain quicker than plasters, increases the secretion of the pores, warms the affected parts and gives permanent relief.

Use Sloan's Liniment for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, and Pain in Chest and Back.

Price, 25c., 50c., and \$1.00.

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